

Three Months in the Southern Confederacy

By SIR ARTHUR JAMES LYON-FREEMANTLE, K. C. M. G., C. B., now Lieutenant-General, British Army.

June 23.—No officer or soldier under the rank of a General is allowed into Chambersburg without a special order from Gen. Lee, which he is very chary of giving, and I hear of officers of rank being refused this pass.

Moses proceeded into town at 11 a. m., with an official requisition for three days' rations for the whole army in this neighborhood. These rations he is to seize by force, if not voluntarily supplied.

I was introduced to Gen. Hood this morning; he is a tall, thin, wiry-looking man, with a grave face and a light-colored beard, 33 years old, and is accounted one of the best and most promising officers in the army. By his Texan and Alabamian troops he is adored; he formerly commanded the Texas Brigade, but has now been promoted to the command of a division. His troops are accused of being a wild set, and difficult to manage; and it is the great object of the chiefs to check their innate plundering propensities by every means in their power.

I went into Chambersburg at noon and found Lawley ensconced in the Franklin Hotel. Both he and I had much difficulty in getting into that establishment—the doors being locked, and only opened with greatest caution. Lawley had had a most painful journey in the ambulance yesterday, and was much exhausted. No one in the hotel would take the slightest notice of him, and all seemed at me in a most disagreeable manner.

After leaving Lawley pretty comfortable, I walked about the town and witnessed the pressing operations of Moses and his myrmidons. Neither the Mayor nor the corporation were to be found anywhere, nor were the heads of the principal stores forthcoming until Moses began to apply the ax. The citizens were looting about the streets in a listless manner, and showing no great signs of concern. There had left to their women the task of resisting the commissaries—a duty which they were fully competent to perform. No soldiers but those on duty were visible in the streets.



GEN. GEORGE E. PICKETT, C. S. A.

In the evening I called again to see Lawley, and found in his room an Austrian officer, in the full uniform of the Hungarian Hussars. He had not a year's leave of absence, and had just succeeded in crossing the Potomac, though not without much trouble and difficulty.

When he started his opinion of wearing his uniform, I explained to him the inevitable custom of the Confederate soldiers, of never allowing the smallest peculiarity of dress or appearance to pass without a torrent of jokes, which, however good-humored, ended in becoming rather monotonous.

I returned to camp at 6 p. m. Maj. Moses did not get back till very late, much depressed at the ill-success of his mission. He had been through a day's most indefatigable, and had endured much contumely from the Union ladies, who called him "a thievish little rebel scoundrel," and other opprobrious epithets. But this did not annoy him so much as the manner in which everything he wanted had been sent away or hidden in private houses, which he was not allowed by Gen. Lee's order to search. He had only managed to secure a quantity of molasses, sugar, and whisky.

Poor Moses was thoroughly exhausted; but he endured the chaff of his brother officers with much good-humor, and they made him continually repeat the names of the names he had been called. He said that at first the women refused his Confederate "trash" with great scorn, but they ended in being very particular about the odd words.

June 26.—We are still at Chambersburg. Lee has issued a remarkably good order on non-revelation, which is generally well received; but I have heard of complaints from fire-eaters, who want vengeance for their wrongs; and when one considers the numbers of officers and soldiers with this army who have been totally ruined by the devastations of Northern troops, one cannot be much surprised at this feeling.

I went into Chambersburg again, and witnessed the singular good behavior of the troops towards the citizens. Yet these Pennsylvania Dutch don't seem the least thankful, and really appear to be unaware that their own troops have been with 10 times more harshness. They are the most unpatriotic people I ever saw, and openly state that they don't care which side wins, provided they are left alone. They abuse Lincoln tremendously.

Of course, in such a large army as this there must be many instances of bad character, and these are the elements which, if left unchecked, will do much harm. It is impossible to prevent this; but every thing that can be done to protect private property and to encourage the good character of the army is being done with wonderful success. I hear instances, however, in which soldiers, meeting well-dressed citizens, have made a "long arm" and changed hats, much to the disgust of the latter, who are still more annoyed when an exchange of broads is also proposed. Their superciliousness is never in any danger.

I saw Gen. Pendleton and Gen. Pickett to-day. Pendleton is Chief of Artillery to the army and was West Pointer; but in more peaceable times he fills the post of Episcopal clergyman in Lexington, Va. Unlike Gen. Pickett, he is a military and clerical professions together, and continues to preach whenever he gets a chance. On these occasions he wears a surplice over his uniform.

Gen. Pickett commands one of the divisions in Longstreet's Corps. He wears his hair in long ringlets, and is altogether rather a desperate-looking character. He is the officer who, as Capt. Pickett of the United States Army figured in the difficulty between the British and United States in the San Juan Island affair, under Gen. Harney, four or five years ago. Introduced me to the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Lee, almost without exception, the handsomest man I have ever seen. He is 40 years old, tall, broad-shouldered, very well made, well set up—a thorough soldier in appearance, and his manner is most courteous and full of dignity. He is a perfect gentleman in every respect. I imagine no man has so few enemies, or is so universally esteemed. Throughout the South, all agree in pronouncing him to be as near perfection as a man can be. He has none of the small vices, such as smoking, drinking, cheating, or swearing, and his bitterest enemy

never accused him of any of the greater ones. He generally wears a well-worn, long grey jacket, a high black felt hat, and blue trousers tucked into his Wellington boots. I never saw him carry arms, and the only mark of his military rank are the three stars on his collar. He rides a handsome horse, which is extremely well groomed. He himself is very neat in his dress and person, and in the most arduous marches he always looks smart and clean.

The relations between him and Longstreet carry arms. A. P. Hill generally wears a sword.

In the old army he was always considered one of its best officers, and at the outbreak of these troubles he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2d Cav. He was a rich man, but his fine estate was one of the first to fall into the enemy's hands. I believe he has never slept in a house since he has commanded the Virginia army, and he invariably declines all offers of hospitality, for fear the person offering it may afterwards get into trouble for having sheltered the rebel General.

The relations between him and Longstreet are quite touching—they are almost always together. Longstreet's Corps complain of this sometimes, as they say that they seldom get a chance of detached service, which falls to the lot of Ewell. It is impossible to please Longstreet more than by praising Lee. I believe these two Generals to be as little ambitious and thoroughly unselfish as any men in the world. Both long for a successful termination of the war, in order that they may retire into obscurity. It is understood that Gen. Lee is a religious man, though not so demonstrative in that respect as Jackson; and, unlike his late colleague-in-arms, he is a member of the Church of England.

We marched six miles on the road towards Gettysburg, and encamped at a village called (I think) Greenwood. A noble Lawley's old horse, he and the Austrian using the doctor's ambulance. In the evening Gen. Longstreet told me that he had just received intelligence at Hooker had been disgraced, and that Meade was appointed in his place. Of course, he knew both sides in the old army, and he says that Meade is an honorable and respectable man, though not, perhaps, so bold as Hooker.

I had a long talk with many officers about the approaching battle, which evidently cannot now be delayed long, and will take place on this road instead of in the direction of Harrisburg, as we had supposed. Ewell, who has laid York as well as Carlisle under contribution, has been ordered to reunite. Every one, of course, speaks with confidence.

I remarked that it would be a good thing for them if on this occasion they had cavalry follow up the broken infantry in the event of their succeeding in beating them. But to my surprise they all spoke of their cavalry as not efficient for that purpose. In fact, Stuart's men, though excellent at making raids, cutting up wagons and stores, and cutting off communications, seem to have no idea of chasing infantry under any circumstances.

Unlike the cavalry with Bagg's army, they wear swords, but seem to have little idea of using them—they hanker after their carbines and revolvers. They stantly ride with their swords between their left leg and the saddle, which has a very clumsy appearance, but their horses are generally good, and they ride well.

(To be continued.)

EDITORIAL NOTE.—Observations of the battle of Gettysburg as conducted by the rebel forces form the feature of the immediate succeeding instalments of Gen. Fremantle's series. Personal notes of the words and actions of Lee, Longstreet, and other prominent rebel Generals during the battle add materially to the interest.

NIMS'S BATTERY.

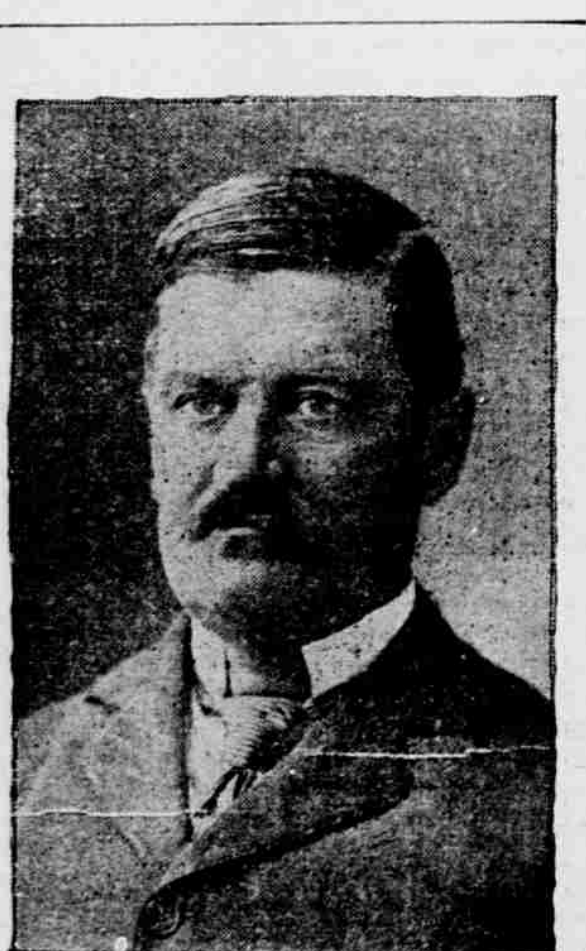
Sketch of Noted Boston Artillerists in the Civil War.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Early in 1861, just after the three-months men had left the State, the 2d Mass. battery was recruited. It was supposed that Maj. Cobb was to be our Captain and accompany us to the front, but after a month passed in camp of instruction at Wollaston Heights, Quincy, Mass., Cobb decided not to go with the battery, so Oran F. Nims was commissioned Captain.

After having drilled the men in all movements, from the "position of a soldier" to battery drill in the field, also as infantry and cavalry, on July 31 the battery was mustered into the United States service for three years, the first three-year battery from the State of Massachusetts, and immediately marched to Boston, and was transported to Philadelphia, and so on to Baltimore, to camp on the old J. E. B. Stuart place on West Baltimore street.

There drill was resumed in good earnest—drill, piece and saber drill. In the beginning of November the battery, with a brigade, commanded by Gen. Lockwood, made a campaign down the Chesapeake Bay, landed and marched to Corp. Charles, and landed back there, and with the battery horses pulled a field battery out of the water on the beach, where the rebels had attempted to secrete it. Then we marched to the steamer, and so back to Baltimore and to our former camp.

In March, 1862, the battery went by steamer to Fort Monroe and camped near Hampton, in view of the mouth of James River and Hampton Roads, and while waiting transportation to New Orleans we saw the destruction of the warships Congress and Cumberland by the rebel ram Merrimack, and the battle of the Monitor and Merrimack.



LIEUT.-COMMANDER J. E. PILLSBURY.

Lieutenant-Commander Pillsbury is doubtless quite proud of the vessel he commands, the demitise cruiser Vesuvius. After waiting for a considerable time for opportunity to show what she could do, last week she joined the fleet off Santiago, and exploded a few charges of run-cotton at the batteries with terrible destruction. It is believed by some that the Vesuvius could not have gotten down the Havana defenses, and now great work is expected of her. Lieutenant-Commander Pillsbury took charge of the Vesuvius Jan. 12, 1897. He was appointed at large as a Midshipman in September, 1892; became an Ensign in December, 1893; a Master, March 21, 1895; a Lieutenant a year later, and Lieutenant-Commander, July 1, 1897.

We remained there about seven weeks, then went on board the old ship DeWitt Clinton, a square-rigged three-decker. After five weeks at sea we landed at New Orleans, May 21, where we were quartered in a cotton-press yard.

About June we went by boat to Baton Rouge, and were quartered in the United States barracks. On June 20 we went aboard a river boat in Gen. Williams's Brigade, landing at Ellis Bluffs to dislodge a battery. Also, we landed at Grand Gulf, for the same purpose; then we camped on a neck of land opposite Vicksburg.

On the morning of the 28th we went to a point opposite the water batteries. On July 21 we went aboard a boat in Gen. Williams's Brigade, and arrived at Baton Rouge on the 26th, and camped on the outskirts of the town. Aug. 5, 1862, the battery was engaged in the battle of Baton Rouge, and did its share to win a victory, as recorded in history.

About Aug. 20 we went aboard a steamer, and on the 21st landed at Carrollton, near New Orleans, and later marched over the "shell road" to Lake Plaquemine, camping on the Material Race Course.

Early in April, 1863, we went by transport to Berwick Bay and Grand Lake, and camped on Mme. Porter's plantation, on the Bayou Teche.

The next morning we moved out and engaged in the battle of Irish Bend; then we marched to New Iberia. Lieut. Snow's battery, in Gen. Kimball's Brigade, marched 12 miles to destroy the works at the famous salt mines; the same day the battery was engaged at the affair of Vermilion River.

After a few days' rest at Alexandria we started toward Simpsonton, on our way to Port Hudson, crossed the Atchafalaya River the 21st, and on the 23d of May crossed the Mississippi River to Bayou Sara, and marched to the works of Port Hudson and joined in the siege, which ended July 8.

At midnight on the 10th we marched down to a boat landing, took steamer and landed at Donaldsonville and commenced a chase of the rebel Gen. Green, and followed him to Opelousas, where he was captured. The first section, under Lieut. Marland, was in the rear-guard. Gen. Burbridge's Brigade was surprised in the early morning of Nov. 3, and history gives Lieut. Marland the credit of saving the rear-guard.

The battery arrived at New Iberia about the 17th, and camped there until the 28th of January, 1864, when we moved out and marched to Franklin, and made Winter quarters. Early in March we were prepared for a campaign, and on the 13th moved out in the advance in Gen. Lee's Cavalry Division, at 10 p. m. We marched rapidly, and reached Alexandria on the 20th, having marched more than 150 miles.

On the 26th of the month we were on the march again, and continuing to advance, following and shelling the rear-guard of the enemy frequently, until the 31st, at Sabine Crossroads, where the rebels, under Gens. Taylor, Monton, and Green, numbering 12,000, with choice positions, made a furious attack upon Gen. Lee's advance-guard of 5,000 men.

The 2d Mass. battery, after most of their horses had been killed, was captured; also, Lieut. Snow and 18 men wounded and one killed. The next day, the men, mounted on the horses not captured, started for the Red River, arriving at Grand Ecore on the 10th, and waited for transportation until the 19th, when we went on board the little steamer Meteor, and started for New Orleans, where we remained until July 31.

Our three years' service having expired, we went aboard the steamship Matanzas, for New York, and arrived Aug. 8, and came by rail to Boston, and marched to old Cooper street Army, our former starting point. On the 16th of September, 1864, the company was mustered out of the service, having fulfilled our part of the contract with the United States.—CHARLES B. MAXWELL, Corporal, 2d Mass. Light Horse Art.

W. E. Spooner, Co. H, 20th Me., Washburn, Me., was the veteran of the Fifth Corps to write their experiences, especially those of the Third Brigade, First Division.

INFANTRY Drill Regulations

UNITED STATES ARMY.

(Continued.)

CEREMONIES.

General Rules.

663. On occasions of ceremonies, except funeral escort, troops are arranged from right to left in line and from head to rear in column, in the following order: First, infantry; second, light artillery; third, cavalry. Artillery serving as infantry is posted as infantry. Dismounted cavalry and marines are on the left of the infantry. Engineer troops are on the right of the command to which they are attached. In the same arm, regulars, volunteers, and militia are posted in line from right to left, or in column from head to rear, in the order named. On all other occasions, troops of all classes are posted at the discretion of the general or senior commander.

664. When forming for ceremonies, the companies of the battalion are posted according to the rank of the company commanders present, as shown in the table in Par. 253; the battalions of the regiment, the regiments of the brigade, the brigades of the division, and the divisions of the corps are posted from right to left in line, or from head to rear in column, in the order of rank of their respective commanders present, the senior on the right or at the head.

665. At parades and reviews, the field and staff are habitually mounted; they are dismounted when the reviewing officer is dismounted.

666. A non-commissioned officer in command of his company retains his post on the right of the right guide when the battalion is in line; he has the post of the captain when the battalion is in column. At parade, before bringing his company to parade rest, he steps two paces to the front and faces to the left; having given his commands, he resumes his post and comes to parade rest. At inspection, when ranks are open, his post is on the right of the right guide.

In exercises the manual, non-commissioned officers commanding companies or platoons execute only the order and parade rest; in rendering honors, the present and carry; while marching, the right shoulder and carry.

GENERAL RULES FOR REVIEWS.

667. The adjutant or adjutant general posts men or otherwise marks the points where the column changes direction, in such manner that the right flank in passing shall be about twelve paces from the reviewing officer. He also marks a point about fifty paces to the left of the reviewing officer, where each company is brought to the carry at the command of its captain; the companies successively resume the right shoulder about fifty paces beyond the reviewing officer.

668. The post of the reviewing officer, usually opposite the center of the line, is marked by a flag.

The reviewing officer should be at the flag before the head of the column reaches that point; before that time he may take any position to observe the movements of the troops.

669. The reviewing officer, his staff, and others accompanying him salute the color by uncovering, whether the color salutes or not; the reviewing officer alone returns the salutes of commanders of battalions, batteries, and squadrons, and all higher units.

670. The staff of the reviewing officer is in single rank, six paces in rear of him, in the following order from right to left: Chief of staff, adjutant general, aids, then the other members of the staff in the order of rank, the senior on the right; the flag and orderlies place themselves three paces in rear of the staff, the flag on the right.

671. Officers of the same or higher grade and distinguished personages invited to accompany the reviewing officer place themselves on his left; their staffs and orderlies place themselves on the left of the staff and orderlies of the reviewing officer; all others who accompany the reviewing officer place themselves on the left of his staff, their orderlies in rear.

672. While riding around the troops, the reviewing officer may direct his staff, flag, and orderlies to remain at the post of the reviewing officer, or that only his personal staff and flag shall accompany him.

673. The staff officers, in passing around the troops, or in review, ride in one or more ranks, according to the number.

674. Commanders of brigades and divisions take their places in the column in time to allow the commanders in front of them to take their places when at one hundred paces from the reviewing officer.

675. The staff, flag, and orderlies of brigade, division, and corps commanders place themselves in the order prescribed for the staff, flag, and orderlies of the reviewing officer.

676. Commanders of brigades, divisions, and corps, and their staff officers draw sword when they take their places in column before passing in review; they return sword immediately after placing themselves on the right of the reviewing officer.

677. When a commander of a corps, division, brigade, or regiment turns out of the column to place himself near the reviewing officer, his post is on the right of the commanders already there; his staff will arrange themselves in single rank on the right of the staff already there; his flag and orderlies in rear of his staff. Each commander, when his rear company has passed, salutes the reviewing officer, and with his staff and orderlies rejoins his command.

678. The brigade commander, while the reviewing officer is not in front or in rear of his brigade, may cause it to stand at ease, rest, or stack arms, and fall out, and resume attention so as not to interfere with the ceremony.

679. The colonels repeat the commands of the brigade commander.

680. Whenever the colonel faces the line to give commands the majors face at the same time; they resume their front after seeing the movement executed. All such commands are executed when they have been repeated by the majors. When the command repeated is present arms, the colonel's staff salute at the command; the colonel, the colonel and majors salute after resuming their front. The same rules apply to the colonels and majors and to the general and colonel's staffs when the brigade commander gives commands.

681. When the general or colonel faces the line to give commands, the staff and orderlies do not change position.

682. When the rank of the reviewing officer entitles him to the honor, each color salutes at the command present arms, given or repeated by the major of the battalion with which it is posted, and again in passing in review.

683. The band of each regiment plays while the reviewing officer is passing in front and in rear of the regiment.

Each band, after passing the reviewing officer, turns out of the column and takes post in front of the reviewing officer, continues to play until its regiment has passed, then ceases playing and follows in rear of its regiment; the band of the next following regiment then commences.

While marching in review, but one band in each brigade plays at a time, and but one band at a time when within one hundred paces of the reviewing officer.

684. When the color salutes, in formations for review, the march, flourishes, or ruffles are sounded by all the field music; in passing in review, by the field music with the band that is halted in front of the reviewing officer.

685. The formation for review may be modified to suit the ground, and the present in line and the ride around the line by the reviewing officer may be dispensed with; the troops march in review with the guide either right or left, according as the post of the reviewing officer is on the right or left of the column; the officers and non-commissioned officers that have designated places on a flank of the column when the guide is right are on the opposite flank when the guide is left; in the latter case, commanders and their staffs turning out of the column take post as prescribed, but to the left of the reviewing officer.

686. Except in the review of a single battalion, the troops pass in review in quick time only.

687. In reviews of divisions and corps, each battalion, after its rear has passed the reviewing officer fifty paces, takes the double time for one hundred paces, in order not to interfere with the march of the column in rear.

688. The troops, having passed the reviewing officer, return to their camps by the most practicable route, being careful not to delay the march of the troops in rear of them.

BATTALION REVIEW.

689. The reviewing officer takes his post.

690. The battalion being in line, at order arms, the major, in front of and facing the center, commands: 1. Prepare for review, 2. Order arms, 3. MARCH, 4. FRONT.

Ranks being opened, the major takes post facing to the front, twenty paces in front of the center of the battalion. The reviewing officer moves a few paces toward the major and halts, when the major turns about and commands: 1. Carry, 2. ARMS, 3. Present, 4. ARMS.

Should the rank of the reviewing officer entitle him to the honor, the color salutes as arms are presented, and the band or field music sounds the march, flourishes, or ruffles (Par. 422 to 427, A. R., 1893). Arms having been presented, the major turns about and salutes.

The reviewing officer returns the salute, after which the major turns about and brings the battalion to order arms, turns again to the front, and returns sword. The reviewing officer now starts for the right of the line; the major joins him, salutes, and taking post on his right, accompanies him around the battalion. The reviewing officer proceeds to the right of the band, passes in front of the company officers to the left of the line and returns to the right, passing in rear of the file closers.

While the reviewing officer is going around the battalion, the band plays, ceasing when he leaves the right to return to his post. On leaving the right of the line, the major takes his place on the left of the reviewing officer, accompanies him a few paces, salutes, moves directly to his post in front of the battalion, faces it, draws sword, and commands: 1. Close ranks, 2. MARCH, 3. Companies right, 4. MARCH.

The staff, non-commissioned staff and band take their places (Par. 255 and 256).

(To be continued.)

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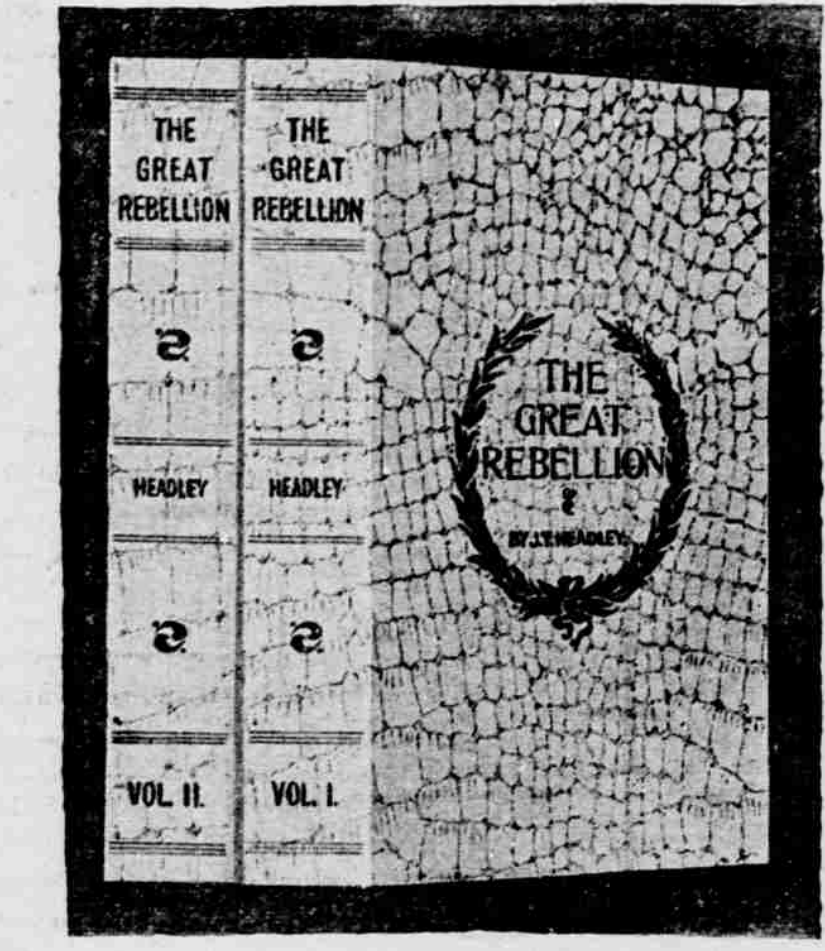
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